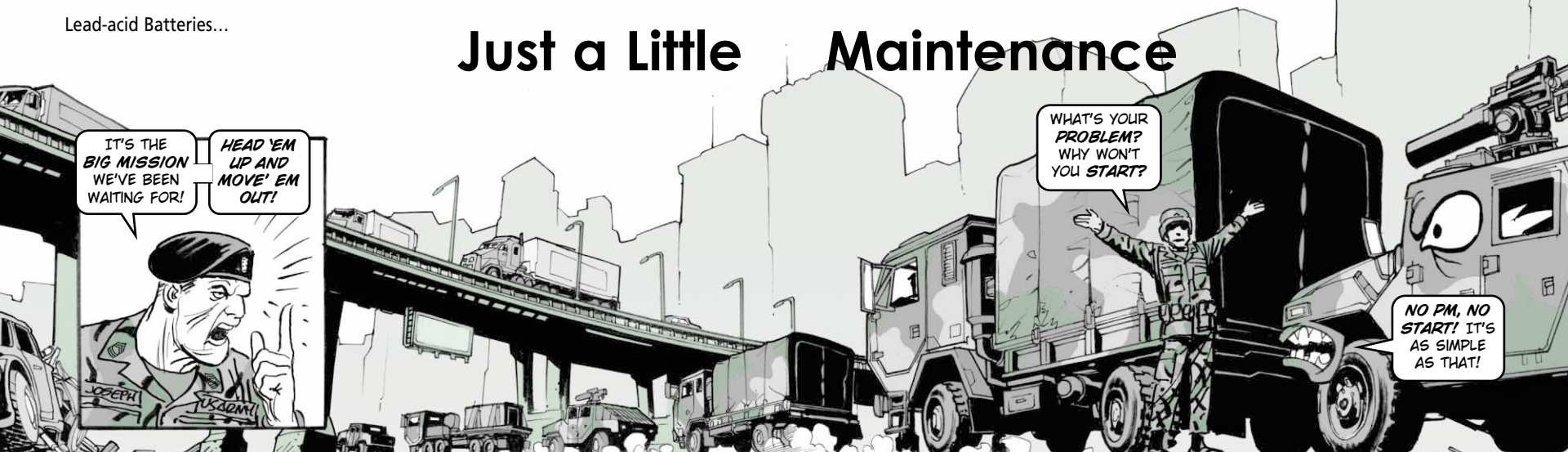


# Just a Little Maintenance

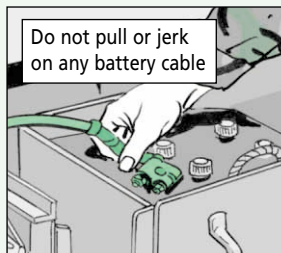
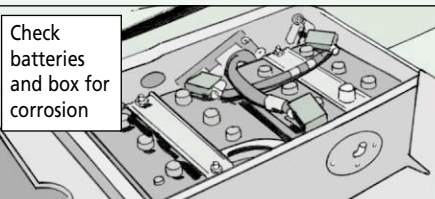


When that big mission comes along, you operators must be sure there's power in your vehicle's batteries.

You do that by performing the preventive maintenance required by the vehicle's -10 TM, and by letting your mechanics know about problems you can't correct.

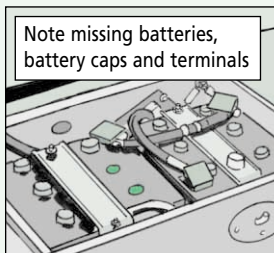
Just to make sure you know the basics—those PM items that apply to all vehicular batteries—eyeball this list:

☉ At least weekly, check the batteries and battery box for corrosion. Cables, connections and the box itself should be free of that fluffy white stuff. If you spot any corrosion, let your mechanics know pronto.



Note any missing batteries, missing or damaged terminals, and missing or damaged battery caps.

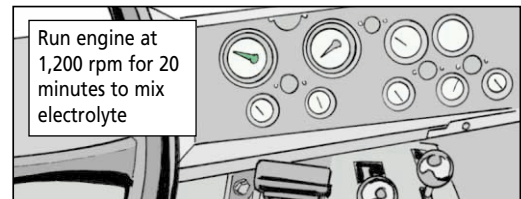
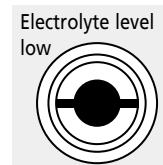
Let your mechanics know about these problems, too.



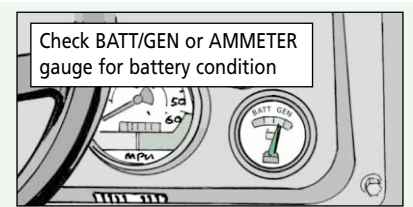
☉ If the temperature in your area is 90° F or higher for more than a week, remove the battery caps and check the electrolyte level. If the level is low, let your mechanic know the battery needs distilled water.

After water is added, start your vehicle and run it at 1,200 rpm for about 20 minutes to mix the water with the electrolyte.

Check electrolyte level if outdoor temps stay over 90° for a week



☉ When you start your vehicle, make sure the BATT/GEN or AMMETER gauge is operating correctly. If the gauge shows that the batteries are discharging (in the yellow or red range on the dial), there's an electrical system problem your mechanic needs to fix.



☉ Do not remove batteries unless you've been told to do so by unit maintenance personnel. Even then, a mechanic should monitor your work.